WEST Search History

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DATE: Tuesday, July 05, 2005

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		DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND	
☐	L1	kozak.in. and pylori and (react or crossreact$ or cross or nonspecific or non-specific$ or specific$)	6

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

[0023] To prepare the fecal specimen for use in the assay, the specimen is dispersed in a protein-based sample diluent. The diluent being formulated and buffered to minimize cross-reactivity. As examples of sample diluents, mention can be made of fetal bovine serum, normal goat serum, guinea pig serum, horse serum, casein, albumin, gelatin, and bovine serum albumin (BSA). A dilution of one part fecal specimen and four parts diluent has been found to be useful. In addition to using the protein based additives, cross-reactivity can be reduced by the addition of detergents and increasing or decreasing pH or ionic strength of the diluent buffer. For example, many sample diluents contain Triton X-100 and/or Tween 20 at concentrations ranging between 0.05% and 2%. NaCl can be added in the ranges between 0-2.9% to alter the ionic strength of the buffer system. These changes lead to greater specificity by reducing the likelihood of weak or non-specific interactions from forming.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0024] Cross-reactivity can also be addressed in the formulation of the H. pylori specific antibody solutions and the washes that are used in the assay. The H. pylori specific antibody can be provided in a buffered solution in conjunction with one of the protein sera mentioned previously. The washes used in the assay can be formulated and buffered by the addition of salts and surfactants to control cross-reactivity. A preferred wash for reducing cross-reactivity is a phosphate buffered saline solution.